

(a) whether it is a fact that an order for eight electric transformers for the Damodar Valley Corporation has been placed with some foreign firm; if so, which is the firm and what are the terms of agreement;

(b) what are the capacities of these transformers; and whether transformers of such capacities cannot be manufactured in India; and

(c) whether some of the transformers have already reached India; if so, what is the landed cost for each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir. An order for the supply of eight electric transformers was placed by the Damodar Valley Corporation with the Steam and Mining Equipment (India) Ltd. representing Messrs. Hackbridge and Hewett Co. Ltd. of the United Kingdom. The transformers were guaranteed against faulty design, materials and workmanship for a period of one year after being put into commission. This is in line with normal warranties for similar equipment. The terms of agreement of payment were (i) 30 per cent. of the C.I.F. value to be paid in sterling within three months from the date of order; (ii) 30 per cent. of the C.I.F. value to be paid in sterling six months from the date of order; (iii) Upto 95 per cent. of the C.I.F. value in sterling against shipping documents; (iv) The balance of 5 per cent. in rupees on completion of one year of successful service after commissioning.

(b) The capacities of these transformers are 15000 KVA, 3 phase, 30 cycles at 132000/33000 volts. Transformers of such capacities are not manufactured in India at present.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some of the transformers have already reached India.

The C.I.F. Calcutta price of each transformer is Rs. 2,86,220.

#### COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

134. SHRI C. L. VERMA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cottage industries functioning in Himachal Pradesh at present; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to establish more cottage industries in that State?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) The following cottage industries are at present functioning in Himachal Pradesh:—

- (i) Leather and tanning;
- (ii) Furniture making;
- (iii) Basket and chick making;
- (iv) Textile and Handloom Industries;
- (v) Fruit preservation;
- (vi) Brass moulding;
- (vii) Manufacture of school slates and stone chakkis;
- (viii) Brick manufacture;
- (ix) Flour-making;
- (x) Wood-working;
- (xi) Cotton carding and oil-milling;
- (xii) Woollen Industry;
- (xiii) Silk industry;
- (xiv) Hosiery; and
- (xv) Working of minor minerals and herbs.

(b) Funds are placed at the disposal of the State Government for the grant of loans for the development of cottage and small-scale industries.

Brief details regarding the quantum of funds that have so far been sanctioned in this regard are given below:—

Year	Amount sanctioned Rs.
1950-51 . . . . .	84,600
1951-52 . . . . .	20,000
1952-53 . . . . .	35,000
	1,39,600

The Lieutenant Governor invites applications for loans. Loans are sanctioned to deserving cases on the basis of the recommendation of the Industrial Advisory Board set up by the State and in accordance with the provisions contained in the State Aid to Industries (The Centrally Administered Areas) Model Rules.

The State Government have made a request for funds to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh during the current financial year for the grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries. The matter is under consideration.

#### IMPORT OF VELVETS AND VELVETEENS

135. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of velvets and velveteens imported into India in 1952-53;

(b) the purpose for which they were used in India;

(c) whether they are not manufactured in India;

(d) the quantity of velvets and velveteens allowed to be imported in 1953-54; and

(e) the names of the countries which export these articles to India?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) and (e). A statement is attached.

(b) Velvet and velveteens are usually used for making handbags, caps, curtains, upholstery, ladies dresses, etc.

(c) Some quantity is manufactured in India.

(d) A quota of 20 per cent. of the half of best year's imports was announced for Established Importers for January-June 1953. This was raised to 30 per cent. in March 1953. The quota of 30 per cent. is being continued in July-December 1953.

Statement showing country-wise import figures (in quantity and value) of velvets and velveteens in 1952-53.

Country	Quantity Yds.	Value Rs.
United Kingdom	98,066	4,23,000
Western Germany	17,623	26,000
Japan	3,000	9,000
Other countries	538	2,000
Total	119,227	4,60,000

#### MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF ROAD ROLLERS

136. SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Will the Minister for WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road-rollers referred to at page 78 of the Budget Memorandum for 1953-54 were assembled or manufactured in India;

(b) the number of road-rollers imported from abroad during each of the last five years; and

(c) whether the number of rollers for which there are no firm indents at present has since decreased from their number of 32 mentioned in the Budget Memorandum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI S. N. BURAGOHAIN): (a) The road-rollers were mostly manufactured in India. Only a few components were imported from the U.K.